P. M., and during this interval the wagons never coased cerrying off their dead, and 20 were observed heavily laden even after the coeffict. With a view of facilitating this duty, as long as it leated, we abstained from molesting the enemy and from firing a single shot, but found, nevertheless, 800 bodies on the field. A private carriage, more over, was remarked, and from the pulse taken in the search we conjecture it must have been destined to receive the leady of a central officer.

we conjecture it must have been destined to receive the lody of a general officer.

At 5 P. M. a total confusion ensued in the Russian ranks; their lines were completely broken and their retrest precipitate. An hour later some few railled in the neighboring villages, but the remainder fled in disorder. Some of our mon pushed forward in pursuit of them beyond the lines, but were summoned back by trampat to their own quarters.

of the ther, our section of the the three control of the field of the found on the field of the found on the field battle 500 muskets, sacs, cartridge boxes, equipments, OMER."

Odesa letters, reaching to November 18. announce the receipt of an intimation that the Turks would seize all Russien versels that may fall into their power after the Soth November; and on the Russian side notice had been given that Turkish vessels would be seized after the 22d.

Several papers and letters speak of a protest that has been made by the agents and consuls of the different Powers at Galatz, against the decrees of Gen. Urusoff, who has acted as Governor of Moldavia since the departure of Prince Ghika. We are not told what the objectionable decree refers to, but the protest states that it is contrary to internat nal law, and is an interference with the commercial freelom of neutral States. Probably it is the order to remove the supplies of corn to a distance of three miles inland.

The Ulemas have offered to furnish gold and silver from the treasuries of the Church to aid in the war, but the Sultap has declined, as he does not wish to give hostilities the coloring of a religious war. So it is reported from Constantinople, but it is well known that the Church has already supplied a large amount from its coffers.

On the 24th ult., Shamyl and Ismael Pasha were to make a simultaneous attack on the Russian lines. The result has

Omer Pasha had intercepted and sent to Constantinople a letter from Prince Menebikoff to Gen. Gorchakoff, advising him to keep as quiet as possible in the Principalities.
Whether this letter is genuine or not rémains to be saen.

A subscription opened at Smyrna to purchase horses for the Turkish army amounted in a few days to 260,000 pinsters.

Gen. Magnan had been invited by Gen. Baraguay d Hilliers to remain in Constantinople.

The reason of the recell of the Russian Embassador from Constantinople was the sympathy he expressed in private 6x the Turks against the Russians.

The name of the Russian steam frigate mink by the Turkish forts off Bainn was the Fondroyant-the same which brought Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople and remained there at his disposal during his stay.

Fifty pieces of artillery had been sent to Adrianople. An Armenian architect had gone to put the palace at that city in repair for the reception of the Sultan.

Austrian fugitives will not be permitted to serve in Europe, but an office has been formed at Scutari to enrol the names of those who wish to serve in Asia. A corps of "Christian" cavalry is being formed, to be under the command of Zaiks, whose dismissal Russia formerly demanded. It is not true that the Russians have seized the stores of

grein in the Daoubian ports. They have ordered all supplies to be removed three miles inland, but as the harvest Wallschia was unusually productive, and as the means of transport are deficient, immense stores are awaiting the fortune of war. In Brailow and vicinity alone there are 800,000 quarters. Russia is said to have required from England that Admi-

al Slade and Captain Borlase (both of whom hold commissions in the English navy) be recalled from their commends in the Turkish fleet. It is to be hoped the demand will be promptly refused.

M. de la Cour, late Minister of France at Constantinople,

was at Trieste, 30th ult, on his way home.

The Administrative Council of Wallachia has entered a protest against the incorporation of the Wallachian mili-

tia with the Russian regiments.

From Bucharest November 19, we have it repeated that the Turks for some nights bombarded the Russian position at Giurgevo without effect. Discussion on the state of affairs was strictly prohibited at Bu charest. One of the Boyards who was lately arrested had been sent to the fortress of Bender.

Constantinople letters of the 21st mention that the Sultan's reception of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers was extremely cordial. The General was received in grand council. In his address he advocated the cause of peace, provided that peace was compatible with the independence of Furkey. To this address the Sultan replied frunkly, but pointed out the necessity of setting limits to the demands of Russia, and declared that the Danubian Principalities must be

and declared that the Danubian Principalities must be evacuated.

Much importance is becoming attached to the position that Servia may assume in the progress of the war. Russion intrigue is actively at work. Servia itself if let alone seems housely disposed to remain neutral.

A Vienna correspondent states, that on the 14th of Nevember, the difficulties between the Turkish and local authorities had proceeded so far that the Turkish agarcison of the fortress, threatened to bombard the city, if the Russian Consul M. de Moukhine were permitted to remain. By the intervention of the Austrian Consulthe matter was arranged. By latest accounts it was, however, announced that the Servian Government has demanded from the Porte that the Russian representative shall be permitted to return, and that his exquater shall be granted to him. There is little probability that the Porte will de this.

France has an agent, at present, in Montenegro, making

France has an agent, at present, in Montenegro, making arrangements for the establishment of French Consular stations in that State.

At Vienna, the 26th, it was reported that an alliance had been concluded between Servia and Montenegro, but this

been concluded between Servia and Montenegro, but this rumor required continuation.

By the last previous mail from Europe it was reported that the Turks had attempted to cross into Servia, and had been repulsed with 500 killed. We threw discredit on this statement at the time. A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Orsova, describes the affair in different celors, and says: "An undisciplined mob of Bosnians," who attempted to cross the frontiers near Vschitza, were "driven back after a few shots were exchanged. The "Servian are posted in considerable force near the Dri"na, which forms the boundary line between Bosnia and "Servis. The "arriere ban" has been called out."

According to the Augusturg Gazette, the following is the

According to the Augsburg Gazette, the following is the reply of Prince Alexander to the demand of the Porto to declare his position. If this be authentic, the attitude of the Servian Government in relation to Turkey is sufficiently defined:

deelere his position. If this be authentic, the attitude of the Servian Government in relation to Tarkey is sufficiently defined:

"IMPRICAL MAJESTY: I believe it right to make the following reply to the letter which the Minister of the Foreign Affairs of your Majesty, addressed to me on the 28th ult. The Servian Government will always be disposed to second the Sublime Porte, as much, at least, as existing treaties permit. But never can it submit to a thing which appears to it imcompatible with its duty. Such a circumstance presents itself at this moment in the sad direction which has broken out between your Majesty and the powerful Czar. May Heaven cause this conflict to turn to the advantage of your Majesty. But the Servian Government cannot take part in a conflict between the two powers that protect Servia. It can only adopt a policy of neutrality and impartiality. It results from that that the Servian Government cannot permit a body of troops to cross its frontiers. That would be contrary to the policy which circumstances command. The Government of your Majesty will be obliged to admit that, in so acting, the Servian Government only follows the counsels of moderation and that they will always serve it as a guide. To make its policy of neutrality more energetic, it has given orders to all the inhabitants of the principality to hold themselves in readiness to execute all the orders it may transmit. Let your Majesty receive, as heretofore, the assurance of my profound devotedness.

"ALEXANDER GEORGEWITCH."

It is not known what resolution the Ottoman Govern-

"Krajuseatck, Nov. 6"
It is not known what resolution the Ottoman Government formed on the receipt of this reply. It is probable, however, that it will be contented if Servia will act sincerely upon its professions, and observing a strict neutrality itself, preserve its territory inviolate.

ENGLAND.

THE TURKISH WAR-INDUSTRIAL DISTRESS. Frem Our Own Corresponds

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2, 1853. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2, 1853.

No more fighting of any account has taken place in Turkey since my last letter, but Russian diplomacy, more dangerous than Russian generalship, is again at work, and the revival of the famous London Conferences of 1840 and 1841, which terminated with sanctioning the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, under a slightly altered form, is more or less clearly announced through the medium of the ministerial papers on both sides of the Channel. The Times even hints at "rigorous "measures of maxification." viz: a sort of armed pacific. measures of pacification," viz: a sort of armed pacification directed against Turkey by her self-styled procation directed against Turkey by her self-styled pro-tectors. There is one great diplomatic fact not to be misunderstood, namely, the last Note sent by the English Cabinet to Constantinople, presented by the Briffish Embassader to the Porte, rejected by the Divan on the 14th Nov., and turning out to be but a second cdition of Redschid Pasha's answer to Prince Menchikoff's ultimatum in the menth of May last. This is the manner in which the Palmerstons and Aberdeens give the Sultan to understand that, however the free of things may have otherwise changed, the relative situations of Turkey and Russia have underrelative situations of Turkey and Russia have under-gene no change whatever since the month of May last, Turkey having won nething nor Russia lost anything in the eyes of Western diplomacy.

by the police.

There will be no fite on the anniversary of the 2d De-cember. The only officially recognized fite is that of the 15th August.

As Prince Alexandria of Servin forbids the Turkish troops to cross his territory, asks for the return of the Russian Concel General, and treats, in his delaration Resistan Censel General, and Russia as the two protecting rowers placed on the same footing with regard to the the Principality, serious conflicts with Servia may be apprehended, which, fatal as they might have proved to Turkey at any ether moment, are at present perhaps the only means of saving her from the claws of West-ern diplicates. Every new incident adding to the present complication, driving bankropt Austria out of her dangerous neutrality, augmenting the chances of an European war, and enforcing upon Turkey the allian European war, and enforcing upon Turkey the alliance with the revolutionary party, must turn out favorable to her, at least in her conflict with Russia. The
constitutional causes of her decay will, of course, continug to do their work, if not counteracted by thorough
transformation of the Turkish rule in Europe.

From the war carried on in the Principalities between
Russians and Turks, let us return for one moment to

the war raging in the manufacturing districts of England between masters and men. You will remember the epoch when the masters fiercely opposed and de-nounced the short-time movement on the part of the men. Now the tables are turned, and, as I predicted at the time, the system of short time is enforced by the masters on the men. The lockout exhibits its true meaning as a financial measure on the part of the masters, as a rort of antidote to an industrial overproduction unparalleled in the "history of prices." Since Monday last the mills have resumed work, but only for four days per week, in the Rossendale district—Burnley, Escup, Newchurch—at Bury in the Ashton district—Ashton, Stalybridge, Glossop, Hyde, Newton. Bolton will soon be obliged to follow. Manchester is deliberating the question not whether, but when, to give way, the content of the week short time will be sengeral, save In two or three weeks short time will be general, save in some few favored branches of industry. This, of course, must be followed by a stoppage of the supplies te the Presten resistants. But even four days wor still overruns the demand. Just think that not thre weeks ago the Preston masters had on hand a stock equal to twenty weeks' production, which proved al-most unsalable. The industrial crisis has no longer to

most unsalable. The industrial crisis has no longer to begin; it has fairly set in.

"The reduction of time," says The Times, "is according to the standard of the core the recent advances were obtained by the "bands." "A pauper cannot dictate conditions—he "neust take what is offered him," says The Economist,

in a fit of succerify.

I have repeatedly stated that the turn-outs of the I have repeatedly stated that the turn-outs of the men, by beginning at too late an epoch, when the opportunities afforded by unprecedented prosperity were already vanishing away, could not prove successful in an economical point of view, or as far as their immediate end was concerned. But they have done their work. They have revolutionized the injustrial prole-tarigt, and, stirred up by dear food and cheap labor, the stirred concerned with how themselves in due. political consequences will show themselves in due ie. Already the idea of a Parliament of Labor, which, in fact, means nothing but a general reassem-bling of the workingmen under the banners of Chartbling of the workingmen under the banners of Chartism, evekes the fears of the middle-class press. "Mr.
"Ernest Jones," says The Economist, "the editor of
"The People's Paper, is described as the successor of
"Mr. Feargus O'Conor, as Mr. O'Conor was the sucecssor of Mr. Hunt..... From following Hunt and
"O'Conor, the workingmen got nothing but hard
"krocks and great losses; nevertheless, they place
"equal confidence in the successor of these great
'kings, and now look to be saved by Jones."

From the following quotations you will see that the nelish class papers if stimulated by party motives, as the case with *The Morning Herald*, or if inspired, as The Morning Post, by a cynical but keen observer like Palmersten, know how to judge the present state of affairs, and how to deal with the vulgarism of Prosper-

-Robinson: To hear them now, you would suppose that the author-"To hear them now, you would suppose that the sufficiency of mill owners was nothing less than divise, and that the safety of the empire depended on their being allowed to exercise powers little short of those of the French Enje or. Some 60,000 of the workingmen of Lancashire are at this mement living on fare which barely suffices to keep soul and body together, without so much as a thought of a plunder or violence, although in towns which manufacturing economy has left wholly unguarded by police. Right or wrong these men have stood by their opinions and their lenders manually, and it would not be easy to find another instance of a movement at once so peacefully and so effectuelly carried out.

[Manuag Herald]

"Our economists beasted of the overwhelming blessings which would flow, past all our dreams, as the result of free trade; yet there we are with the winter before us, and the pestilence only waiting the return of spring, and just when our poor are most in need of more than usual food and clothing to raise their physical system up to the point most capable of resisting disease—just at this time, they are actually crushed by the unprecedented high prices of all the necessaries of life. Not a sign is visible of the milk and honey that were to enrich the land; while all that was predicated of the perpetuity of cheapness and plenty scens in a fair way of being classed among the other thousand popular delusions by which society has been guilted.

English society is a filthy, pestilent, immoral, ignorant, cruel, blundering, discontented, and un ou monly hard up community." " Our economists boasted of the overwhelming blessings

Such is the language of The Morning Post, the draw ing-room print, and the official organ of my Lord Palmerston. Karl Marx.

Our files are quite barren of news. We have no movement in home politics, and no indication of the Government's intentions in Eastern affairs.

On 25th alt, the anniversary meeting of the Polish revolution of 1830 was held at the Hanover square Rooms, London Mr. Worcell, a Pole, presided. The meeting was summened by the Polish Central Democratic Committee, and the assistance of English, French, Italian, German, Hungarian, Russian and other Democrats was invited. The address by the Committee was read in English by the Secretary, Mr. Linton, and also in Polish and French, Mr. A. Herzen, Mr. Linton, Mr. Rage, Dr. Daruz, Dr. Roney, J. Watson, E. Staniewics and Ledru Rollin addressed the meeting, and a letter of apology for non-attendance, on account of illness, was read from Mazzini. The proceedings were very harmonious.

The Rey, Dr. Colenso was consecrated Bishop of Natal.

e Rev. Dr. Colenso was consecrated Bishop of Natal, he Rev. Dr. Armstrong as Bishop of Grahamstown,

The Rev. Dr. Colenso was consecrated Bishop of Natal, and the Rev Dr. Armstrong as Bishop of Grahamstown, Cepe of Good Hope, on the 30th ult.

The "Protestant Alliance" held a meeting at London on 20th ult, to memorialise the Government against the aspect of Popery toward British Protestants abroad. The Earl of Shaftesbury was un the Chair. Lord Shaftesbury ulso presided, on 18th, at a meeting of the London Missionary Society, to send additional missionaries to China.

The manufacturers at Preston have held a meeting and decided that the prospects of trade will not permit them to recede from their previous terms, but in the meantime will accept proposals from their operatives to resame work.

During the next four months Russia has to remit to England for dividends, &c., from £300,000 x £400,000, or nearly one heli of the amount that Nicholas has so sammarily withdrawn.

ddrawn. Tholera has appeared in the City of Cork. Dublin is, as

yet, free from the disease.

The African Mail steamer Charity had arrived at Plymouth with the mails from Lagos of 31st October, Monrovia, 7th, and Gambia, 13th Nov. Some items of the news are interesting. The colonial armed ship Dover was setting out to explore the River Gambia to the head of boat

King Akatel, of Lagos, died September 3d, and was King Akatel, of Lagos, died September 3d, and was succeeded by his son Docemo. On hearing of his consin Akatel's death, King Kossaks sent word to the British Consul and to the people of Lagos that he intended to re-sun eithe throne from which he had been driven. A small British force was therefore sent against him, but was un-successful, and a larger force was on the point of setting out.

th. By the overland Indian Mail advices from the Cape of Good Hope are received to September 22. The Edvices contain little of interest. The Colonial estimates show a prubable deficiency in the revenue for 1834 of £46,279 stor. The United States ships John P. Kennedy and Vincennes, brig Perpohe and schooners John Hancock and Fennimore Cooper, were in St. Simon's Bay, reported for

FRANCE.

Several alarming rumous were circulated in Parisduring a few days, to the effect that the Emperor had met with an accident at Fontainbleau. Some said that an attempt had been made to assassinate him, but the whole story was groundless. On the afternoon of Wednesday, 30th, the Courf returned to Paris, the Emperor in his usual health. The Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs is about to set out on a mission to Italy. He intends visiting Tuscany, Fledmont, Rome and Naples.

It was currently reported that a project for an alliance, defensive and offensive, between England, France, Piedment and Spain was in contemplation.

There was a report that the Count de Chambord's property in France will be sequestered for the use of the State, as the Orleans properties were.

The Duchess of Orleans has promulgated through The Frankfort Gazetic that she did not assent to and does not

The Duchess of Orleans has premulgated through The Frenkfort Gazetic that she did not assent to and does not receptive the late "fusion" between the branches of the French Hourbons, but still maintains her own and son's ciaims to the French throne inviolate.

The Emperor of Russia has said out his shares from the French Funds, in the same manner as he last week closed accounts with the Bank of England.
Cholera is making some progress in Paris. Fifteen cases per day are now reported.

The stetus of Marshal Ney was to be inaugurated on the 7th inst, and the railway around Faris on the 12th.

The 2nd Anniversary of the Polish Revolution was celebrated at Paris, 19th, by two religious services, one at the Church of the Assumption in the Rue & Honore, and the second at the Church of St. Elizabeth. They were both well intended by Feles. A Poish banquet that was to be held in the evening at the Rue de Grend's was prohibited by the police.

PORTUGAL.

AN INSURRECTION BROKEN OUT-DON MIGUEL

PROCLAIMED! Statements have been current of the outbreak of a Miguclite revolt in Portugal. The news came to England in a letter from Madrid of date November 24, stating that Don Mignel had been preclaimed in Oporto. The Clamor Pub lice has a letter from Badajoz, November 21, which mentions that the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry had risen in insurrection in the direction of the Douro, and that many

As no account of these movements had reached the British Foreign Department, opinion was suspended until receipt of further intelligence.

GERMANY.

The Bavaria Chambers were opened at Munich, Novem-

The Bavaria Chambers were opened at Munich, November 16th, by Royal Commission.

The Government of Baden has decided not to proceed harally against the priests who circulated the encyclical letter of the Archbishop of Frieburg. They are to be fined 10 floring each, and to be warned to respect the Government in future. This lenity will tend to allay the the great excitement that exists in the Duchy.

The Centerns Conference had decided to establish bonding warehouses at the German perts.

The following is the speech of the King of Prussia, read by Barron Mantenfel at the opening of the Chambers, on the 18th, and of which we have already published the summary received by telegraph at London from Berlin:

"GENTLENEN OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CHAMBERS—His Majesty the King, our most gracious Master, has, by his Royal Commission of the 26th inst., empowered ins to open this session of the Chambers in his name.

"Since the close of your last deliberations several important bills, which you had passed, have received the Royal sanction.

Among these the law of May 30, 1853, regulating the unicipal government of towns in the Eastern Provinces, as introduced, in the place of a here defective and there rovisional state of things, a normal enactment, suscepti-e of further development.

provisional state of things, a normal enectment, susceptible of further development.

"His Mejesty's Government hopes, through your cooperation, to see the remaining laws for the regulation of the communes, the circles, and the provinces soon settled, and these important matters entablished on a still firmer basis.

"The conscientious consideration which his Mejesty the King communes to devote to the final formation of the First Chamber, in conformity with the law of May 7, 1853, has led him to regard it as desirable for the ensuing session to re-convole the previous members of the First Chamber, is full confidence in their proved patriotism.

"It has been a great gratification to the King, our most gracious mester, by the opening of new reliconds, to give both the cestern and the western portions of the kingdom still further proofs of his paternal solicitude. The execution of the line from Posen to Breslan and Glogau has been secured without entailing any further obligations on the funds of the State. The papers connected herewith will be laid before the Chambers.

"The construction of telegraphs has, by the efforts of His Mejesty's Government, united with those of friendly and neighboring Powers, attained an extent which, while it provides for intercourse in very widely extended ramifications and on uniform principles, already gives good promise of adequate refurns.

"Menufacture, commerce and navigation are, in soite

cations and on uniform principles, already gives good promise of adequate returns.

"Manufacture, commerce and navigation are, in spite of the disturbing influences, the existence of which caunot be denied, active and thriving.

"The product of our coal and from mines are already so extensive as to justify the hope that in a very few years cur whole demand for raw iron will be supplied at home.

"Considerable amounts of capital are being applied, more particularly by means of associations to the various branches of industrial scivity; so that the constantly progressive development of the resources of the country cannot be mistaken.

"It is matter of extreme concern to his Majesty's Government, that the present high price of the necessaries of life expects the more indigent portion of the population to privations. It may, kowever, be expected, that the duty dree importation of the first necessaries of food, as conmanded by his Majesty, and more particularly the meintenance of unrestricted traffic in them, as well as the economical prudence of the people, in conjunction with active providence and benevolence among the various classes of society, will prevent actual scarcity from being felt till the next harvest comes round.

"The Budget for the year 1854, which will be as soon as possible laid before you for consideration, will, as in former years, give you a clear picture of the financial position of the State, which it will be your streamous endoavor, Gentlemen, as well as that of the Government, to improve and strengthen.

"In addition to the above, various draughts of bills will be laid before you, having for their object partly to supply

and strengthen.

"In addition to the above, various draughts of bills will be laid before you, having for their object partly to supply existing deticiencies in our legislation, partly to remedy faults that have been felt in various branches of administration, and also to afford legal bases and protection to

critin useful enterprises.

"His Majesty's Government indulges in the confidant here, so well justified by your former activity, that you will devote to those labors not only your attentive, but also your impartial and calightened zeal, and that your deliberations and debates will again confer blessed fruits on the Gentlemen, your deliberations commence at a n

"Gentlemen, your deliberations commence at a moment in which apprehensions are felt that the pence which has so hapfily and so long been preserved in Europe might be disturbed, in consequence of complications that have apprag up in the East.

"His Mejesty's Government will not and cannot conceal from you that these apprehensions have actual grounds. The Government however, looks forward with confidence.

"Prussia, relying on, and fully conscious of, her own strength, will continue to prosecute the sincere and active endeavors she has hitherto made in every direction to plead the cause of peace and moderation in this eventful question with independent and impartial language. Whatever turn events may take, Providence has placed the King, our most gracious Master, at the head of a martial, patriotic and united people, and His Majesty's Government—be assured of this, Gentlemen—will, in every step that it may be called upon to take in this matter, adopt the true interest of the country, which is inseparable from that of the Crown, as the sole criterion of their efforts and their actions.

tions.

"And, herewith, in virtue of the authority committed to me by his Majesty. I declare the session of the Chambers

to be epened.

At the close of the above harangue, the members assembled gave three cheers for the King, and proceeded, on the infination of the Minister President that their respective chambers were ready for their reception, to hold their

ITALY.

At Milan the most unheard of precautions are taken by At Milan the most unheard of precautions are taken by the Austrians to guard against a supposed conspiracy. Guards were doubled in most of the streets, and their posts are defended by stockades. The officers box in the theater is fenced off from the others, and no one is ad-mitted at the door of the house without exhibiting a pass port or carta di scentrezza. Every dwelling house must be clurted at midnight under penalty of arrest and fine of

the inhabitants.

Radetzky has extended the period for the free importation of corn to the end of March, 1854.

We have nothing of importance from Tuscany or the Reman States.

The Convention between England and Naples for the extradition of desertors was published on the 16th.

AUSTRIA.

An important statement comes in private letters from Vi enna It is stated that Austria, becoming each day more embarrassed by the position in which her relations with Russia have placed her, has demanded with an earnestness that proves her sincerity, the opening of a conference, eithe at Paris or London, in order to regulate finally the affairs of the East. Should the project be acceptable to the four powers, Russia and Turkey will be invited each to send a representative to lay before the conference their respective line of conduct will be something like this: If this la effort in favor of a settlement does not succeed. Austria will consider herself freed from her engagements to Russia. and will remain neutral, even if that neutrality shall favor the Porte, and if the conference Austria proposes shall succeed in obtaining concessions from Turkey to Russis. Austria expects that Russia will accept it as payment in full for her aid in the Hungarian war. This statement is the more probably correct that we have rumors confirmatory of it from London and Paris, with the additional report that the conference was actually decided upon by Britain and

Austria, in the meantime, continues active in concentrating an army on the Translvania frontier. It is placed under the command of Gen. Schlick, whose headquarters

are at Klausenburg.

After Jan. 1, 1854, all payments for customs duties must be made in coin, or in paper at the current rate of exchange on Vienna or Augsburg.

THE LATEST.

FRANCE.-The Moniteur publishes the official returns of the frice of wheat in France, from which it appears that the highest price is 36f. 37c. the hectolitre at Bergues, in the Department of the North, and the lowest price 26f, 41c. at Marans, in the Charente.

The Monifeur, in an article on the production of cotton in A'geria, cays that the Prefect of Algiers in an excursion pecially undertaken for the purpose of visiting the cotton plantations in his department, has seen sufficient to enable bim to declare, in a report just sent in to the Minister of War, that it is quite possible for Algeria, in a comparatively brief space of time, to produce a large portion of the cotton

ew used in menujuctories in France.
It is stated that the account laid before the Council of Administration of the Bank of France, on the 1st inst. represents the situation of that establishment as exceeding

ly satisfactory. It holds 206 millions in five-franc pieces

ad 92 millions in gold pieces. The fall in the price of wheat and flour, which set in last week, continued at the last markets of the departments. It may be computed at 16,50c, P hectolitre for the last eight days prior to the 1st inst.

BRIGIUM.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives in its sittings of the 30th, adopted the Public Subsistence Bill, by which articles of food are authorized to to be imperted free of duty. The bill was carried by 78 votes There were no opposition votes, but nine members abstained

from voting. SPAIS.-The Heroido contradicis a report that a military insurrection, in favor of Don Miguel, had broken out in Portugal, and observes that if any movement occurred i would be with a view to declare of age the eldest son of

the late Queen.

GERMANY.—The schism between State and Church in
GERMANY.—The schism between State and Church in Baden is likely to be most serious, several Bavarian prelates having sent in a congratulatory address to their reverend brothers of Frieburg. In short, the excitement among the Catholics is stated to be only equaled by the supineness of the Protestants. It was rumored at Vienna that Cardinal Prince Schwarzenburg would go to Baden to endeavor to effect a compromise.

ITALY.-The Pope has appointed the Duke de Castelves chie to the post of Commander of the Pontifical Noble

We learn from Turin that Count Cavour is dally becom ing more unpopular. The Parlamento, an organ in the in Minister, of course takes up the endgels in his defence, but all the other papers triumphantly announce the approaching fail of the obnoxious Cabinet.

Sweden.-The following telegraphic intelligence as to the speech of the King of Sweden is important, as show ing that the concentration of troops in Russian Finland and the naval squadron stationed at Helsingfors have exeited the arxiety and apprehension of the Swedes:

eited the arxiety and apprehension of the Swedes:

"Stockmonn, Nov. 24, 1853.

"The King opened the Diet to-day in person. His Majesty's speech contained the following passage: Agreeably to the demands of my royal duty and the present political position of Europe, I will cause to be laid before you a statement of a complete system of defense. Such a system is imperatively called for in order to place the country in a position to preserve its interpendence."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY—The latest accounts from the Dainbeau number of the survey bedy of Counsels beginning.

ube announce that a large body of Cossacks having passed the river above Turtukai during the night, to reconnoitre, were surprised by the Turks and cut to pieces.

Reyend this item the latest editions of the morning pa pers contained nothing fresh from the seat of war. Com menting on the news we give elsewhere, of the much of the whole Pelish army to the Principalities, and their replacement by the Imperial Guard and Invalids, the Paris correspondent of The Times, in yesterday's second edition, says: If this be true, it shows a determination on the part of the Emperor Nicholas to push the war with the utmost vigor, and it at the same time proves that the troops which were to have reenforced Prince Gorchakoff's array have been otherwise disposed of. After what has transpired as to the war now raging in the Caucasus, there can be little doubt as to where those troops have been sent.

A private letter from Vienna, of the 29th ult., states that as soon as the Hungarian General Klapka arrived at Constantineple, M. de Bruck, the Austrian Minister, addressed a formal protest to the Divan against the employment of

that efficer in the Turkish army of Europe.

It is stated upon good authority that the French Government has received the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the last of the pacific propositions which have emanated from Austria. In that answer the Czar declares that he cannot accept of any project of arrangement that does not issue direct from Turkey, and that henceforth the fate of arms must decide the question. Private letters from St. Petersburg describe the Emperor as greatly irritated by the late events in the East, and they declare, on the authority of those best acquainted with his intentions, that he will not new enter into any negotiations or listen to any propositions for a compromise.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from Liverpool to London.

LONDON, Saturday morning, Dec. 3, 1853.

VIENNA, Nov. 28 —The Austrian Cabinet lends its most strenuous support to the Servian declaratica. The Porte does not sanction that neutrality, and has informed the Servian Government that if necessary the Sultan would make use of his power as Suzerain and march his troops through Servia. The Turkish Government has issued a strict prohibition against the granting of letters of marque.

Bucharest letters state that the Russian army was expeced to be in a condition to take the offensive.

With respect to the contradictory accounts of the result of an engagement between a Russian and an Egyptian steam frigate, the version that the latter was captured appears to be correct. A British steamer has arrived at Varna to take off the

British Consul to Constantinople.

The Sultan will arrive at Adrianople toward the end of February.

PORTUGAL.

MADRID, Nov. 23-The Spanish Government has re. ceived a dispatch from Lisbon, announcing as a probability that the Portuguese Government will in a few days pro. claim the Prince Royal of age.

of grain in most of the Departments has experienced a decline of 1f. 50c, per hectolitre. The Bourse was steady on Thursday, and the funds closed at an advance. Three Per Cents, '4.60; Four and a half Per Cents, 100j. VIENNA.-The telegraphic quotation of Exchange at

Paris, Thursday-Within the last eight days, the price

Vienna, on Thursday, is 11 20, and denotes the prevalence of renewed distrust, such as had been exhibited on occasions when any news transpired unfavorable to the

THE EASTERN WAR.

A London weekly paper, The Press, contains the

ollowing: "We have authority to state that the Court of St. Petersburg has addressed-a brief and conclusive note to the Governments of England and France, announcing that no further negotiation with respect to the affairs of th East will be listened to—that the part of Russia is de-finitively taken, and that that part is 'La Guerre.'"

The Times has a leading settle on the subject of the reported advance of the Turks from Kalefat toward Krajoys, and remarks that this advance, coupled with the activity of the Turks along the whole line of the Danube renders it evident that we are only yet at the beginning of the Welk chian campaign.

The Board of Trade returns for the month sading Nov. 5

how an increase in the declared value of exports, as compared with the same month last year, of £1,312,000 etals and haberdashery are again the two items in which the largest increase is observable. The increase in the ex-ports during the first ten months of this year, over a similar period in 1859, is £13,908,000. As regards articles of food imported and taken into consumption, there is no particular alteration.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1853. In our last, I informed you of a circular that has been sent to the principal authorities all over the Island, which shows the fear and weakness of our present Government in the clearest light. The barbarity of the instructions is extreme, and the Governmen that has given them, merits the execration of the whole civilized world. They begin by saying that an expedition is expected; that as soon as any news is received, the troops are to be got ready and all the Spaniards are to join them, and the few Creoles who have given unequivocal proofs of adhesion, are also to be enrolled. That the Creoles in general, who are the enemies of the Spanish Government, are not to be trusted, and all influential persons of that not to be trusted, and all influential persons of that class are to be put into prison, as soon as anything occurs, and are to be given to understand that they are put there for safety, in order not to be exposed to the rage of the people. That all are to give declarations of their loyalty, and are to be compelled to offer their lives and persons in support of the Government, and in case of a landing, as much money is to be demanded from each individual as he is supposed to have, and the Spaniards are also to contribute, but are to have security from the Creoles for the amount they risk, and, in case an example is necessary, those Creoles put into prison are to be taken out and shot—pot near any town, but while the troops are on the march.

are to be taken out and shot—pot near any town, but while the troops are on the march.

The new Captain-General has arrived. His reception was without any life or any rejoicings. Of course the troops were out in numbers, and lined the streets through which he passed. Canedo, as soon as ke gave up the command, was left to find his way out of the hall where the ceremony took place, without a flield to accompany him. He looked round, but no read took the hist which sixtymestance courses thin to. one took the hint, which circumstance caraged him to a very great degree. I have seen nothing of him since the other's arrival, nor has a word been mentioned to

me as to his doings since he ceased to be our tyrant. Poor man, one of his last acts was to forbid that the American flag should be exposed at the festival of the Church at Guanabacca. You must understand that the priests, to make their show the more attractive, hang about the outride of their churches all the flags that have a controlled of their churches all the flags. they have or can borrow, without regard to what na-tion they belong. On this occasion, the priest received an order that the Spanish flag should abound, and that the soule standard of liberty should nowhere be seen. It is said that the new Captain-General is a man of

few words, and is a good shot himself, so I suppose we shall not want for examples of Spanish humanity. In spearance be has the air of a gentleman, but his acts will best tell us what he is in reality. He was once Governor of Puerto Rico, and was born in Lima in 1809, his father being the last Viceroy of that coun-

Canedo's parting addresses were insulting to the Cu-

There is little siekness now, and the weather is pleasant and cool. I understand that the new Captain-General intends

I understand that the new Captain-ocaetal interacts to give a grand party.

The late Governor goes to Spain on the 11th inst.

There is to be a regular reform in the Custom-House, as the revenue has fallen off during the last year upward of a million and a half of dollars. Several officers have been dismissed already, and the merchants are, for the time being, careful in making their entries, until they find out the weak side of the new employes.

One cargo of negroes has been landed within the last three weeks, but if more are brought in it is done very secretly, or I should have heard of the circumstance.

secretly, or I should have heard of the circumstance. It is said that the new Governor is an Abolitionist, and ever permitted importations into Porto Rico, where e was before.

The man who murdered his wife is fast recovering

from the wounds inflicted upon himself, and will re-cover just in time to go to execution for his heinous The trial is going on.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1853. The arrival of two California steamers last evening, with a large number of passengers, has made our streets look lively, and our hotels have received some addition to their list of boarders, which was very much wanted by them, as they have been suffering for the last two weeks for want of patronage. The reports of "deaths by Cholera" have been very much exaggerated, on account of the silence of the press.

been suffering for the lest two weeks for want of patronage. The reports of "deaths by Cholera" have been very much exaggerated, on account of the silence of the press. All the papers now received from Texas and the country have accounts of ravages of Cholera here, which the facts do not prove; but in the absence of any notice by the press of our city, of the sickness, the conductors of country papers no doubt believe the accounts which are reported to them.

The Picasume has been "surprised" on reading the account of the cholera as given in your paper. They do not practed to deny the facts given by you, but they do not practed to deny the facts given by you, but they do not practed to deny the facts given by you, but they do not practed to deny the facts given by you. In they do not practed to the correctness of new prediction, the large number of deaths officially reported by the Board of Health is good proof; and, as to the disease being very mailg and, the statistics of the Hospital fally prove. I am as much interested in the welfare of New Orleans as the editor of The Picasume, yet I know that our interests have not been premoted by the since of the press. The Picasume not made any allusion to the report of the Board of Health until the next Sunday after its appearance in the Delta, and the reports made by the Board of Health of the immens increase of the number of deaths in our City has never received even a passing notice from that paperad as to the assertion in The Picasume of this morning that our City is an assume of the Board of Health show 372 deaths last week against only 110 two weeks previous—an increase of 210 per cast in the mortality of our City in the short space of two weeks, certainly does not prove the correctness of The Picasume's bold assertion. That there is any alarm now existing among our chizens, I do not pretent to assert, as I know that the publication in the papers (The Picasume's accounts of the true state of the sickness has allayed all alarm, but, at the time my first letter wa

any credit.

Our Aldermen last evening passed resolutions requesting the Mayor to tender to John Mitchel the hospitalities of our City. A public meeting of the friends of John Mitchel, it is said, will be held next week.

The weather is very cold and wind is blowing almost a gale. The health of the city is much improved the last two days, and there are now no fears of much sickness. The next report of the Board of Health will show a very favorable state of health when compared with the report of last week.

L. of last week.

A JOURNEY IN OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 18, 1853.

"And so you are stepping westward," Wordsworth tells us a strange woman once said to him as he took his evening walk. The salutation always struck me as exceedingly primitive and suggestive. We all ster westward, more or less, some to honor and wealth oations to empire; but most of us westward to set-ting suns. We step westward, leaving the glowing orient of life and promise behind us, scorehed in the nountide, and lo! the long rays of our westering suns gleam fainter, fainter, and we are gone to "stars that gleam fainter, fainter, and we are gone to

"have elsewhere their setting."

This railroad life does not please me. It is altogether too noisy, too robust and flighty, to accord with the dreamy repose which the poet will cover in spite of a sense of great humanitarian aims. In the bottom of our hearts there is always a selfish spot, that craves rest and indulgence, luxury and beauty, home and friends; and that must be a high motive that will sustain us in the sacrifice of all these. Give me an Ion, in which to "take mine case," I said, as I bade adieu to my generous, hospitable triends in Cleveland. Give me an Inn, where I may sit slone and arm myself with duty: where I may have a savage sense of what is be-fere me, and may no more expect sympathy or consid-eration than the most hardy traveler in unknown regons. This sight of a genial fireside, only makes me conesick. The sweet prattle of childhood, the warm, kindly atterances of the family are too much for a weak heart a thousand miles from its treasures; and so when I bade adieu to Carrie, I said, "I shall be less a baby "when I have no fireside to make me pine for the ab-

As I descended the break-neck hill that lets you out of Cleveland, it struck me that there will be a terrible of Cleveland, it struck me that there will be a terrible catastrophe here one day, and then people will be shocked and horrified, will protest and remonstrate, pay damages and build up an embankfhent; but time, time will carry a weary weight as he strives to heal the hearts that will there be broken. So I closed my eyes to the danger, regretting that a city so beautiful as Cleveland should hold such a terrible trap in its environs. The road to the depot is down a steep, wind, bill own entirely upon one side to a precipice of virens. The road to the depot is down a steep, whating hill, open entirely upon one side to a precipice of
from thirty to fifty feet. This road is covered at
each departure of a train with innumerable vehicles,
and a restive horse might cause at any day some terrible disaster. At the foot of this hill the whole way is
literally lined with a network of iron rails, over which literally lined with a network of iron rails, over which locomotives are thundering in all directions. There is no barrier, no space to protect horses and carriages from coming into collision at any moment. I found the officers and employes upon the road obliging and gentlemanly, but I could not forbear to express my sense of the danger which travelers incurred by the want of proper precaution at this junction. They seemed to admit the fact, but the truth is our Western friends do need a little of our honest Yanker caution. seemed to admit the fact, but the truth is our Western friends do need a little of our honest Yankee caution. They are fond of going as near to a point of danger as possible, for the sake of exhibiting their desterity in escaping it. They like a jaunty, dashing contempt of hazard, which by no means suits my ideas of comfort and recurity. Such long whips they use, such backing and filling of horses, such rakish kind of tacklings and vehicles I never saw before. Women drive about with centire confidence, managing a hone with perfect skill. I saw a handsome woman driving an elevant grain of I saw a hardsome woman driving an elegant span of horses in a manner to distance a Jehu, looking so queenly and beautiful that it certainly was very be-coming to her. I, who am so fond of a saddle-horse, can by no means compete with the women here in carrisge driving.

I observe most of the railroad companies in the West

have a stage line appended to the road, which take passengers to hotels, and all parts of the city, at a moderate fee, a shilling, and thus travelers are pro-tected from the annoyances and extertions of hack-I had taken a carriage to go to the depot in Cieveiand, and said nothing about pay in my haste, and therefore the man had a perfect right to charge his own price provided he was a faithful carrier—but be flared "carry h in to his grave."

up, to use an expressive phrase, because the distant to which he must necessarily carry my truck greater than he chose to go, and he tossed it down he middle of the track, demanded his fee, and waster the middle of the track, demanaet any of railtracks, bleaving me in the midst of a labyrinth of railtracks, tally bewildering, and at the risk of being left, if any of natured negro boy came to be tally bewildering, and at the risk of being left, if as killed. But a good-natured negro boy came to meet a leaf and the second of the second

onr pecpe on the simple-hearted, is the humanity which they are cruding to bonds and misery.

Reaching this place in the midst of a heavy fall rain, I am surprised at the obligingness I everywhere encounter, the more obliging, I do not doubt, because I am "a woman traveling alone." I find this there all through my experience in traveling. Men of all grades are invariably ready to attend to my combate A gentleman, a stranger, even took my trunk he night, and carried it some paces, because, I dars and looked arxious as women will in the midst of the diag a new arrival. I am prous of our people, so delicate and considerate are they to women, so disintents also, giving us the best of everything, and I shall not surprised any day, if they call us cita roce to the pole only because we have a hankering for citizenship. It I am ashamed of the little appreciation, the too erake want of good-breeding in our sex, who take the best want of good-breeding in our sex, who take the want of good-breeding in our sex, who take the be seat in cars and stages, the best seat in churcher cture-rooms, and do not even return a smile, are thank you.

A CURIOUS RELIC-OR A HOAX.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
ST. ALBANS, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1851 St. Aleans, Ve., Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1853.

At Swanten Falls, last Friday, Dec. 2, some may however engaged dieging sand for the purpose of saving marble, discovered, about three and a half set below the surface of the earth, a lead tube, four inches long, an inch and a half in diameter, the hollow of the tube about five-eighths of an inch. Inclosed in it was a manuscript, of which I send you an imperfect similie, with the characters about one-third less than the criginal. But it will give you an idea of the antiquity of the chirography, as well as help you to form an estimate of its authenticity; as perhaps it would hardly be modest to assume that we are honored with a second edition of Charterton's genius.

be modest to assume that we are honored was a cord edition of Chatterton's genius.

The paper of the manuscript is a coarse browslet paper, semething in texture and quality like that not by the Dutch, for printing about a century and a left ago. My informant said he could not woll decide win what material the ends of the tube were closed, he looked more like snuff than any thing else to which the compare it. The tube was, apparently, moulds could compare it. The tube was, apparently most in said around a stick; and the lead appears a than the same metal now in use. The writing is coarse and hold, the lines irregular, all over the present the property of the p which in size might have been the fly-leaf of a mean

The gentleman, who made me the copy inclosed translates it thus:

"This is the solemn day -I must die this is the solemn day -I must die this is the solemn day end this river -I die so iareweil may posterity know as end.

I offer no speculations upon the subject; but I accurrious to hear the speculations of those competut to enter upon the discussion, with a known or probability.

A Model, Town.—A respected friend of The Tribes, at Presion, Chenango County, in scaling us the money to a club of twenty one subscribers to our Weekly edition. the next year, gives the following interesting particular

the next year, gives the following interesting particulars with regard to the place:

"It has cost no more effort to procure twenty subscribers this year than it did eight three years ago—an evidence that the people of this town are moving. We alwance slowly, but it is a real progress. In 1845, we chan to the License system—gave only thirty-six votes for the Free School Law," and but thirty-six votes against its repeal. The democratic majority here ranges from twenty five to thirty-six, but it is gradually lessening. We gave Plerce but twenty-tive. By this you can see we partake of the nature of our soil, tough and stubbors, not easily moved. The rumber of copies of weekly page take of the nature of our soil, tough and stubbors, not taken at our peet office now, is one hundred. The largest number of copies taken and our peet office now, is one hundred. The largest mamber of copies taken of any weekly New York page is of The Tribune. We take at our office about one hundred monthly pajers. We take at our office about one hundred monthly pajers. We have four meeting houses, and supprescher, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars year—soid minister is a good carpenter and an industries man, and two or three of us give him a copy of The Thouse this year. In this little village we have the best common school house in the county, and I am happete say a very good school at the present time. As bulkward as we are, we have raised some men of nobe—Dr. I. Kiddle, of New Orleans! T. W. Brown, of Anbara, Dr. Vm. Mason, Congressmen, in 1834 and 1835; D. Noves, Assemblyman in 1846, who signed the radical education of the functive Senator, John Noyer, and Luther Orgood, Jr., who was elected as a rummy last year, and surprised every body by voting for the Maine Law, are all natives of this town. Hosses, but he left his merk on the place. A string of wall he built has sted some fifty years more, while an orchard which he grade produces now the best fruit in town. A year ago your we must send two Maine Law are to the Assembl Baidwin is from Oxford, the very Nazareth of Cheanage a young man of goed character, fair shillities, and will set in good faith, for the Maine Lew. And to sum up, we don't knock under to any town in this State for pure water and stone wall. We have but one place wherely is sold. The County poor house is in this town are eging, all told, about seventy five pumpers a year, of will restore the country for pumpers a year, of will Each town in this County takes care of its own pampers. Baidwin is from Oxf

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN NEW ORLEASS.—The Now Orleans papers report the murder of Col. Walter Turnbul, an old and much esteemed citizen, on the 4th inst, by an other citizen, heretofore much respected. The origin of the trouble is said to have been a domestic difficulty which Turnbull was innocently involved. The Delta describes the tragedy as follows:

Walter Turnbull, a worthy and well known citizen, exterday shot on Tchoupitoulas-st, near St. Mary's ket, without the slightest apparent provocation. The constances, as they have been related to us, are as follows:

"Col. Turnbull, at about 14 o'clock, was standing on sidewalk, near the market, in conversation with Mr. drew Miller. Seeing an omnibus approaching, they rated, and the Colonal beckoned to the omnibus to As he drew near to the omnibus with the intention of ting in it, Mr. James Pattan, who was previously is omnibus, fired at him twice, through one of the wins with a revolver. Each shot took effect in the Colonal beach wound was sufficient to occasion a result. The Colonel put his hand to his heart and stage back toward the narket, but ere he had moved three lay Pattan, when in the act of getting out of the omnibus and itsed his revolver. The victim fell, gave a for general of the trouble and was a corpee.

"Patton then stepped up to Mr. Miller, handed him Mr.

nd was a corpse.

"Petton then stepped up to Mr. Miller, handed him be evolver and requested to be taken to the Police Of Patton then stepped up to Mr. Aller, haller, haller, revolver and requested to be taken to the Police O. He stated that he had killed Turnbull, but gave no refer so terrible an act. On his way to the Police Office mind appeared to wander and he spoke incoherently of attempt which had been made to poison him. After he rived at the Police Office he again said that somebody

rived at the Fonce Office on a gain and asset the property of the party of the party of the property of the borne a good reputation. Col. Turnball was at the time of his death, portwarden. He was his esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. In charge it must be supposed that the homicide was instance which terminated the existence of so worthy a citizen.

is must be supposed that the homicide was insane wheels terminated the existence of so worthy a citizen.

The Paris latter-writer relates a curious diplomatic page that recently took place at Madrid:

"At a ball given on the festival of St. Eugenie fa who was relation spoken of until Napoleon made he mous by relecting an Empress of that name) by the language of Turgot, French Embassador at Madrid, and cther distinguished members of the nobility and the plomatic corps, there were present the Dake of Madrid and brother in law of the French Empress, and Mr. Sode he new American Minister, and his son.

"In the course of the evening, while young Sode he new American Minister, and his son.

"In the course of the evening, while young Sode he new American Secretary of Legation, on his army of the American Secretary of Legation, on his army of the American Secretary of Legation, on his army of the American Secretary of Legation, on his army of the American Secretary of Legation, on his army of the Collette of Madame Soule, The Duke, who had arrived from Paris, ought to be a judge of femile New it seems that Madame Soule had chosen a contain the seems that Madame Soule had chosen a contain the seems that Madame Soule had chosen a contain the seems that Madame soule had chosen a contain the seems that Madame soule had chosen a contain the seems that Madame soule had chosen a contain the seems that Madame soule had chosen a contain the seems that Madame soule had chosen a sea accept permits. The Duke said, Look at Maris of Bagundy. On hearing this remark, attered in a contain and seems the same time gave him a push. This work is a certainly true and Mr. Sould the fellowed by a general excitement, and Mr. Sould the fellowed by a general excitement, and Mr. Sould the fellowed by a general excitement, and Mr. Sould the fellowed by a general excitement, and Mr. Sould the fellowed by a general excitement, and Mr. Sould the fellowed by a general excitement, and Mr. Sould the fellowed by a general excitement, and Mr. Sould the fe

o the reigning fashion.

Min SEVERASEE.—The Colsis (Me.) Journal has a large from some of the emigrants to the Pacific from that quantition that they "saw Mr. Severmon, Casad to Has "it in, for meriy editor of The Kenneber Journal, Tagration in the brilliets with a cameer on his lip which will see the problem to the brightness of the case of the